



33878/A

A. I. R. 1482

Dr. Robertson.

{ Inhalation as to ccs 1656  
see Med. p. 31  
Christophori Benedicti

1794 Ed of Wesley  
revised & altered it  
in April 1780 (20<sup>th</sup> Ed pub 1821)  
omitted in articles &  
added - (see 2<sup>nd</sup> Med. cases  
& labels in out  
1) Lobb [1764?]

Sh  
24/3/99

Good Samaritan 1  
Primitive Society 2  
Meads Tract — 2









*A certain Samaritan bound up his Wounds  
pouring in Oil Luke Cx. 34.*

4496 (1)

**T H E   G O O D**  
**S A M A R I T A N ;**  
**O R**  
**Complete English Physician :**  
**C O N T A I N I N G**  
**OBSERVATIONS on the most frequent DISEASES of**  
**Men and Women, Infants and Children ;**  
**With DIRECTIONS for the MANAGEMENT of the**  
**S I C K ;**

And a Collection of the most approved

**R E C E I P T S**  
For Making and Preparing cheap, easy, safe, and  
efficacious **M E D I C I N E S**, for their Recovery.

**L I K E W I S E**  
**Directions concerning Bleeding.**

Delivered in so plain and easy a Manner, that any  
Person of tolerable Sagacity may be his own Phy-  
sician, or direct for others with Propriety and  
Success.

---

By Dr. **L O B B**, late Member of the Royal College  
of Physicians in London.  
And other eminent **P R A C T I T I O N E R S**.

---

**T O   W H I C H   I S   A D D E D ,**  
**A Method of Restoring to Life Persons thought**  
**drowned, or in any other Manner suffocated.**  
**With infallible Remedies for the Bite of a**  
**Mad Dog, or any other Animal. Likewise**  
**Preservatives from Infections, &c.**

---

**L O N D O N :**  
Printed for **J. COOKE**, at **SHAKESPEAR'S Head**,  
in **Pater-noster-Row**.  
[ **Price ONE SHILLING.** ]





# P R E F A C E.

THE following pages here offered to the publick contain descriptions of the most frequent diseases the human frame is liable to; directions for managing the sick; and prescriptions of those medicines, which thro' a series of an extensive and large experience, have been found most effectual in their cures.

The service here intended is for the use of the poor, and such other persons who cannot get better advice, as well from their circumstances as from a too great distance from regular attendance; and it was the consideration of these inconveniences, that induced the author freely to deliver his thoughts, and the recipes in English, adapted to every capacity, in hopes thro' the divine blessing, he might prove the happy means of preserving many valuable lives.





# T H E

## Good SAMARITAN, &c.

---

### O f F E V E R S in general.

**T**HIS well deserves the first place in our list, as it is a disease indiscriminately attacking all mankind, in every climate, of whatever constitution, sex or age. Let their diet and way of life be how it will, it disturbs the whole nervous system, perverts all the functions of the body, and may well be deemed universal.

There are two principal sources of fevers, one comprehends the causes which render the blood and other fluids of the body too thick, the other includes those which make them too thin. Let us now examine how one sort may be distinguished from the other.

It should be observed, that in all fevers of every kind, there is a morbid or malignant quality introduced and subsisting in the blood as the productive cause; and the proper means for curing them are such methods and medicines as by experience have been found effectual for removing their morbid quality, and recovering the sick in the shortest time.

In some persons, when there is too much blood, such bleeding may be advised as will draw off the excess, except in pestilential distempers, in which blood-letting has proved almost always mortal, even in the bodies fullest of blood ; this evacuation must be moderately used in pleurifies, as the extremity of pain and difficulty of breathing shall require it.

That the common people ( who generally know when persons have fevers ) may have a little more knowledge of these acute diseases, and how to distinguish one kind of them from the other ; the person who is to direct for the sick, should carefully enquire into the state of his body ; he should examine his pulse. Let him feel the pulse of two or three that are in health, and his own pulse, and then compare them with the pulse of the patient, and thereby he will come nearly to know how much it differs from the healthful standard, as to quickness or slowness, and as to its strength and weakness, and be able to deduce some conclusions which may guide his conduct ; then let him learn the degree of febrile heat ; and one way to do this may be by feeling the side of the neck below the ears ( thro' which the large blood vessels pass to and from the brain ) and thus the degree of the heat of the blood may be known ; and the other symptoms of the patient should be particularly enquired into.

If the heat of the body be excessive, the pulse quick and strong, and the flesh is very dry, and the pores of the skin very close, and the thirst very great, it may be concluded that the cause which produced that fever has rendered the blood too thick.

If



If the pulse is too quick, and not strong, and the heat of the body not great ; if the tongue is very black or dry, and the thirst is great, or if the patient voids blood by urine, or spitting, or at his nose, or by stool ; or if he has flat spots on his skin, black or redish in colour, or if he has a great looseness, with watery or thin stools ; or if he has profuse sweats, with a sensible sinking of his spirits, and decrease of strength, it may be inferred, that the fever is of a putrid kind.

The following general rules should be observed : To drink as plentifully as possible some diluting liquor whenever thirsty, such as barley water, mint and balm and sage tea, thin water-gruel, or beef tea made as follows :

Take a pound of lean beef, cut it small, pour upon it two quarts of water, boil it for the space of five minutes, then keep for use.

To use such nutritious food, as most freely may be taken, because it abates the acrimony of the blood, repairs the waste of the body, and is one of the best cordials ; small whey made with Canary or Mountain wine may be frequently used.

It may be necessary before we proceed farther, to premise that in liquid, by four table spoonfulls, is meant half a gill, or two ounces ; two spoonfulls one ounce, one spoonfull half an ounce, or four drachms.

If seized with any feverish complaint, take the following mixture.

Nº I. “ Salt of wormwood, two drachms,  
 “ lemon juice, or any acid, a sufficient  
 “ quantity to make a neutral medicine, su-  
 “ gar

“ gar about two drachms, common water  
 “ about half a pint, and about two ounces  
 “ of nutmeg water, or any spirit ; mix to-  
 “ together, and take two spoonfulls every  
 “ three hours.”

At night take a little sweat going to rest, and the next morning continue the mixture N<sup>o</sup> I. or if inconvenient, to make up the above medicines, or too poor to get it, I recommend Salt Petre as an efficacious as well as cheap remedy.

I shall mention one instance of its utility. A poor woman asked my advice for her husband (a man about forty years of age) who had a fever, with a violent pain in his side, and was light-headed at times.

I advised her to get an ounce of salt petre, powder it ; then to divide it into four equal parts, and each of them into four others, for so many doses, each of which will contain about half a drachm. I directed that she should give one of them, dissolved in a coffee dish of sage tea, sweetened with sugar to his palate every three or four hours ; and when he had taken this salt, she came and told me, That his fever was gone ; but that his cough remained. I then advised her to give him about twenty drops of balsam capivi, with powder sugar, night and morning ; and he happily recovered.

But if troubled with a cough, I add,

“ N<sup>o</sup> II. To N<sup>o</sup> I. of sperma ceti in powder  
 “ two drachms, dissolved with the yolk of  
 “ an egg, to be taken in the same man-  
 “ ner.

Or

Or, if that cannot be had, the following powder.

- “ N<sup>o</sup> III. Take sperma ceti in powder, half  
 “ an ounce ; sugar and salt petre each two  
 “ drachms ; mixt together, and take as much  
 “ as will lay on a shilling every three or  
 “ four hours in any liquid.”

If bound, take the following opening mixture.

- “ N<sup>o</sup> IV. Take two drachms of fenna leaves,  
 “ boil in ten ounces of common water to  
 “ eight ounces ; strain off, and add manna  
 “ half an ounce, tincture of fenna one  
 “ ounce ; mix, and take two table spoon-  
 “ fuls every three hours, till it operates.”

This medicine is easily prepared, and very handy on many occasions, especially when the body calls for a remedy of this nature ; it is cooling as well as laxative ; washes its passage through the bowels, without any griping or disorder, and stands in need at the same time of no over strict regimen.

Thus far Fevers in general ; proceed we therefore to those more particular.

### Of an Acute Inflammatory Fever.

The young, robust and plethoric habit, will ever be most liable to inflammations ; whilst, on the contrary, in the weakly and infirm, the circulation cannot readily be worked up to such a pitch as is requisite to constitute a disease of  
 an

an inflammatory kind ; in both, cold or obstructed perspiration, is almost the only occasional cause. This fever may be easily known from the constitution of the sick person ; a quick, full and tense pulse, hard beyond its natural state ; florid countenance, with great heat and thirst, acute pains in the head, back and loins, &c.

To the cure of an inflammatory fever therefore it is necessary, first, to take away about six or eight ounces of blood, then give about fifteen grains of Ipecacuanha in a cup of any liquid, and work it off with cammomile flower tea, having nothing after it that night, but a little mulled wine to settle the stomach. Then begin the mixture, N<sup>o</sup> I. as directed ; and if the body bound, the opening mixture, N<sup>o</sup> IV. till it operates ; if the patient mends not, give the following.

- “ N<sup>o</sup> V. Tartar emetic two grains,
- “ Diaphoretic antimony, ten grains,
- “ Barley water, eight ounces ; mix and
- “ take two spoonfulls every four hours ;
- “ and every now and then about as much
- “ salt petre as will lay on a shilling dissolved
- “ in the drink.”

If all this should not open the body, it will be necessary to add an emollient glyster.

If at the end of the disease the pulse should flag, discontinue the medicines, and sing in cordials.

If an intermission should happen, with gentle sweats, and turbid urine ; the bark in gentle doses or better a decoction of it, may be thrown in.

Of



## Of the Nervous Fever.

This low nervous fever is directly opposite to the acute Inflammatory, and therefore must be differently treated.

It mostly happens from profuse evacuations, and to those of relaxed solids, and dissolved watery fluids; the pulse, though quick, is here weak and low, the heat of body but little beyond the natural, and the symptoms in general of the spasmodic kind, and independent of inflammation.

In the one it becomes necessary to lower the impetus of the circulation, by evacuations and coolers; in the other, the warm cordial, the stimulating medicines are by all means advisable to excite the vis vitæ, and promote such a degree of fever as may suffice for its expulsion.

Evacuations of blood, and by stool, can then be of no service in the cure of a low fever, but a great detriment. A gentle vomit in the beginning, and a breathing sweat throughout its continuance will be useful.

A warm, light, nourishing diet, and plenty of generous wine will be expedient, with blisters and \* sinapisms for the relief of the symptoms.

First then give the Ipecacuanha vomit, with the mulled wine as before described; and going to bed, half a drachm of mithridate. The next day the following mixture.

“ N<sup>o</sup> VI. Take Venice treacle, two drachms,  
 “ Syrup of saffron, half an ounce,  
 “ Simple mint water, eight ounces,  
 “ Strong cinnamon water, two ounces,  
 “ Volatile tincture of valerian, 2 drachms,  
 “ Mix, and take two spoonfulls every three  
 “ or four hours ; or,

N<sup>o</sup> VII. Take castor powder, fifteen grains,  
 “ Snake root powder, ten grains,  
 “ Musk, two grains,  
 “ Saffron, enough to make a bolus,  
 “ Take one of which three or four times in  
 “ two spoonfulls of mixture, N<sup>o</sup> VI.

To these may be added as occasion requires,  
 a little opiate camphor, contrayarva, valerian,  
 cochineal, warm aromatics, and some volatile  
 salts ; and when better, the gum pills ; but if  
 towards the latter end of the disease, when gen-  
 tle sweats break out, and the urine becomes  
 turbid or thick, the bark will be attended with  
 great advantage, though there should appear  
 no intermission ; but if there should, then pro-  
 ceed as follows,

### Of an Intermitting Fever, or Ague.

According to the air, constitution and strength  
 of the patient, intermittants frequently vary,  
 some will have a tendency to the inflammatory,  
 or degenerate into an acute continual fever, es-  
 pecially if too hot a regimen has been used ;  
 which if it should have been the case, gentle  
 cooling purges will reduce it, and then give the  
 bark with nitre joyned with it. On the contrary,  
 in-

intermittents will urge on the nervous fever ; in which case join the cordial aromatics, such as snake root, contraryarva, myrrh, camphor, and the like with the bark.

To cure an intermission, the following is advisable.

“ N<sup>o</sup> VIII. Best bark, one ounce, finely  
“ bruised,

“ Snake root, two drachms, finely bruised,  
“ Boil in common water from a pint and  
“ a half to one pint, strain it off, and take  
“ four spoonfulls every three or four hours.  
“ If it should purge, add to each dose five or  
“ six drops of liquid laudanum ; if it should  
“ bind, about five or six grains of powdered  
“ rhubarb ; if want of appetite, about  
“ five or six drops of elixir of vi-  
“ triol.

A variety of different medicines have been found to succeed, but the preference has ever been given to the bark ; twelve drachms of which generally puts by the fit, though it is necessary to continue a few doses more to prevent a return.

One or two grains of Roman vitriol given, during the intermission, two, three or four times in the twenty-four hours ; or about a drachm of allum, with thirty grains of nutmeg, or snake root, in half a pint of warm ale or barley water has succeeded well.

Intermittent Fevers, those especially whose fits return every other day, have been often cured with a few doses of cochineal, by taking about half a drachm of it in powder, some time before the accession of each fit ; and others have

been recovered, by taking five, six or seven grains of the Virginian snake root, three times on the days of intermission, at about four or five hours distance ; and I have with success advised some of the poor to drink a quarter of a pint of tea, made with the root of burdock, every third or fourth hour, during the intermissions, sweetened with sugar or not sweetened, as the patient chuses.

These sort of intermittents allow a good opportunity for taking the Peruvian bark, and that the poor, those great objects of our compassion and charity, may have the benefit of that excellent remedy, at the least expence, I advise the following method, viz.

To buy an ounce of the best bark in powder, then to divide it into eight or twelve equal parts, and to take a dose of it every third hour, during the intermissions, beginning as soon as they are quite free from a fit, in the following manner, viz.

Mix a dose of the bark, with a tea cup of hot water, with which it will mix easily ; and when it is cool enough, then let the patient drink it, and take after it a glass of punch made in the common way, and take his meals at his usual times. Suppose the time for taking the bark happens in the time of dining, let him first take the bark, and then eat his dinner. I have done so myself.

I advise the patient to take the bark in the night, as well as in the day, which I have done myself several times, having a person to sit up and wake me, when the time for taking the bark comes.

If the patient can take a drachm of the bark for a dose, without finding his stomach loaded, let



let that quantity be the dose ; and when he has taken one ounce, though he misses the fit, yet let the bark be prepared, and the doses taken at four hours distance.

### Of the Hætic Fever, with Coughs or Consumptions.

The state of things in bodies under such fevers, with particular directions, as to management, as well as medicines.

Hætic Fevers with coughs, which are commonly called Consumptions, on account of the great waste, or decrease of the bodies afflicted with them.

The symptoms, which are obvious, and necessary consequences of an ulcerated state of the lungs, are a cough, a copious spitting of a purulent-like matter, which is thrown up night and morning, and if tried, sinks in water.

Oppression of the breast, bad appetite, thirst great, hætic fever colliquative sweats, which succeed night and morning alternately, a lowness, and great discharge of urine, the pulse becomes quick and sharp, the body pines, and is emaciated, and its several functions totally impaired and decayed.

The air where he lies ought to be free and pure, the constitution must be kept inactive, and take as much exercise every day as it can bear.

Horse-riding, giving the body motion with little fatigue, if convenient, is preferable to any carriage, which should be before dinner, else it proves hurtful. Great care must be taken to prevent catching cold by damp things or otherwise.

A southern voyage by sea frequently cures, when all things else fail, provided the provision's fresh; and as milk cannot there be easily obtained, fruits, broths and balsamics must supply the place.

A proper regimen, with the patient's own endeavours, act mostly towards the cure; a mind kept easy, with varying objects to divert the attention; yet it may be necessary to subjoin some serviceable medicines.

First, I would recommend for diet, light, but restorative, and diluting drink. Milk, asses milk (if obtainable) water-gruel made of meal, or fine white flour, with a little butter or sugar, or cyder whey, or barley water, or ground-ivy tea sweetened with sugar or honey, acidulated with the juice of lemon, or an apple boiled in a pint of water, with one large spoonfull of brandy, and sweetened as before directed, as necessary to promote the spitting up the phlegm.

Secondly, to remove the Fever, give the following medicine.

- “ N<sup>o</sup> IX. Salt petre, two drachms,
- “ Cochineal, half a drachm,
- “ Pure water, half a pint,
- “ Syrup of balsam, or sugar, or honey, sufficient to pallate
- “ Brandy, or rather rum, two ounces,
- “ Mix; take two spoonfulls every third or
- “ fourth hour, or else mixture, N<sup>o</sup> I. and
- “ if a cough, the addition of N<sup>o</sup> II.

If the cough is very troublesome, at first beginning, gentle bleeding, and the following linctus, to promote expectoration.

- “ N<sup>o</sup> X. Conserve of roses and hipps, each  
two drachms,  
“ Oil of sweet almonds, one ounce,  
“ Syrup of Balsam, one ounce,  
“ Oxymel of squills, half an ounce,  
“ Parejoric elixir, one drachm,  
“ Elixir of vitriol, ten or twelve drops,  
“ Mix, and take a tea spoonful frequently.

If there should be a flux, then the following.

- “ N<sup>o</sup> XI. Tincture of roses, one pint,  
“ Liquid Laudanum, twenty grains,  
“ Drink a cupfull often.

If restless at night, take storax pill four grains. When there is great difficulty of breathing, the ammoniac medicine, with the oxymel of squills give the most relief.

To heal the Ulcerated Lungs, and cool the  
Fever.

- “ N<sup>o</sup> XII. Compound powder of gum tragacanth, one scruple,  
“ Salt petre, ten grains,  
“ Make a powder to be taken in any soft liquid, four times a day.

If the chest or stomach should be sore, emulsions of sperma-ceti, or oil of almonds will be useful, as well as twenty drops of the balsam capivi, night and morning, and continued for some weeks, even after well; and to strengthen all the muscular fibres and vessels of the body, close

with the preparation of the bark and elixir of vitriol. Or,

- “ N<sup>o</sup> XIII. Salt petre, one drachm,
- “ Salt of Steel, one scruple,
- “ Dissolved in six ounces of pure water,
- “ Add two ounces of the best brandy, and as much loaf sugar, as will bring it to a pleasant taste, for a strengthening mixture.

Two spoonfulls to be taken every day at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, and at five o'clock in the afternoon, and drink a dish of tea made with sage of virtue, sweetened with sugar, after each dose.

Of Morbid, Malignant, Goal, Hospital, Pestilential, Petechial or Putrid Fevers.

As many causes may occasion the above disorders, (though they only differ in degree from each other) such as foul air, or putrid animal and vegetable effluvia, or from confined places, not properly ventilated or kept clean, or frequently communicated by contagion, as well as the above, are highly infectious.

The symptoms in general are lassitude and weakness, or loss of strength, an oppression or pain in the stomach, pulse low or weak, bitter taste in the mouth, drowth, foetid breath, a dejected mind, frequently sighing, wanting to vomit, great pain in the head, back and loins, tongue black, chaped, though at first white, and small spots about the skin, resembling the measles, but of a purple or livid colour. Eyes heavy, yel-



yellowish and inflamed, and frequently profuse sweating.

Bleeding here is to be avoided as most dangerous : and the first thing, clear the stomach by Ipecacuanha wine, about one ounce, worked off with cammomile flower tea, and the mulled wine at night.

Then begin and take N<sup>o</sup> VIII. and drink weak mountain whey, with tincture of roses plentifully acidulated, with the elixir of vitriol. Likewise the following bolus, three times a day, in some tormentile root tea, and sweetened with the finest sugar.

- “ N<sup>o</sup> XIV. Powder of valerian, ten grains,
- “ Powder of snake root, ten grains,
- “ Cochineal, four grains,
- “ Gum camphor, five grains,
- “ Syrup of saffron, a sufficient quantity.

If bound, the bowels should be gently opened by powdered rhubarb, in small doses ; and if occasion, emolient glysters ; if a diarrhea, or purging, cordials restringents, and gentle opiates occasionally, omit all volatiles as prejudicial.

I do not purge my patients after fevers, because by their preceding sickness, their blood and other fluids are more or less diminished, and rendered less than in the time of their foregoing health, and therefore should not be now diminished by purging and bleeding.

If any morbid quality of the blood discovers itself by any symptom on the skin, it is an argument with me against every evacuating remedy, which makes a revulsion from the surface of the body ; and I never use them for the cure of any cutaneous disease,

And

And if I order any thing for a patient after his fever is come to its period, it is some alterative medicine, which may at the same time strengthen the appetite and digestion, and restore the animal fluids to their usual quantity, and proper quality.

I shall only add, that I pray God, infinitely gracious, to direct and succeed all my endeavours for the good of mankind.

THEOPHILUS LOBB.

### The G O U T.

Frequent intemperance, excess, debaucheries, indolence, idleness, and ease, are well known to occasion the above disorder; though a too intense study, too free use of acid liquors; grief or mental uneasiness, night watchings, obstructed perspiration, &c. certainly contribute to it.

The patient with the regular gout is seized with a pain in his great toe, heel, ankle, or calf of the leg, which increases and fixes among the small bones of the foot, and is variously tortured, as if know'd or torn in pieces, insomuch that it cannot be touched, and generally continues about twenty-four hours, appears red, begins to swell, and is covered with a little moisture, mostly worse towards night, and easier towards morning, till at length it is carried off by urine, warmth, perspiration, or some evacuation. The fits are longer or shorter, proportioned to a debilitated constitution or age.

The living and diet must be kept nearly as usual, as it will admit of no addition, and cannot

not now be retrenched, if possible, however, let the diet be thin, cooling and easy of digestion, liquors diluting, with a glass of generous wine, or a cup of good negus, especially some white wine whey, as it promotes perspiration, without heating. When the fit is on, apply the following liniment, bathing it well.

“ N<sup>o</sup> XV. Oppodeldoch, two ounces,

“ Volatile salt ammoniæ spirits, one ounce,

“ Liquid laudanum, half a drachm, or forty drops, mix.

“ N<sup>o</sup> XVI. Take camphire, ten grains,

“ Opium and emetic tarter, each one grain,

“ Powder of valerian, six grains,

“ Cordial confection, enough to make a bolous,

“ To be taken going to bed, and sweat plentifully.

A tea spoonful of simple tincture of gum guaiacum, to be taken every night and morning. If it seizes the head or stomach, a good glass of usquebaugh, or strong cordial, is necessary to expell it; but when in the extremities, let the fit in general carry itself off; and when over, a gentle dose or too of good tincture of rhubarb, or some other warm stomach purge; and here it may not be amiss to sling in a gentle decoction of the bark with cinnamon, orange peel, snake root, gentian, or some stomach bitter, occasionally.

## Of the R H E U M A T I S M.

A complaint nearly allied to the gout, mostly caught by damps, colds, or night travellings or marshy grounds, different by its situation, being mostly in the bones, the other in the joints, and is divided into acute and chronic.

The acute rheumatism may be treated nearly as the acute fever, by keeping the body open, with emollient glysters, or gentle purges, and after proper evacuations, warm bathing, the diet light, and in small quantities.

The chronic rheumatism is seldom attended with a fever, and generally confined to some particular part, with little inflammation, and scarce any swelling, mostly attends advanced age, and there, in general obstinate.

In this, the regimen nearly as the former, in both, whey, with a few drops of volatile spirits; in the extreme pain the bolus, N<sup>o</sup> XVI. At bed time, a few drops of oil of anniseed, warm cataplasms, a warm plaister, and if violent pain, leaches applied to the part affected; and if, as it frequently does, intermit, the decoction of the bark: but the best medicine in general is, a tea spoonful of the simple tincture of gum guaiacum, twice or thrice a day, in a glass of wine, and continued for some time after the pain is off.

### Against the most Inveterate Rheumatism.

Take six pounds of the lean part of the round of a buttock of the best beef you can get, which slice thin; three or four heads (not cloves) of garlick, which clean well and shred fine; pre-  
pare

pare a glossed earthen pipkin, into which lay a slice of the beef, and then strew it over with the garlick, so stratum super stratum, till all be put in, cover this over with a paste or dough, and let it stew or seeth over a gentle fire for twenty-hours; then pour off the liquor, set it by for use, and take every morning and night half a gill thereof, keeping yourself warm.

Dublin Journal.

## Of the VENERIAL DISEASE, GONORRHOEA, POX, &c.

A virulent Gonorrhœa is a discharge of an infectious matter from the private parts of either sex; its symptoms obvious, and well known, and generally the fruit of unlawful embraces; I may say general, because not only married women, whose husbands lead dissolute lives, are innocently affected by it, but also nurses, midwives and infants, and they more dangerous by not being aware in proper time.

In the first infection, as both are useless, neither bleed or purge, avoid all things of a heating nature, as high seasoned, rich sauces, spiced, or salted provisions, flavoured wines, &c. and let the regimen be as cool as possible, with decoction of marsh mallows, liquorice, or linseed tea, and other diluting liquors, drank in plenty; keep the parts very clean, with milk and other lotions, and inject warm, up the urethra a little oil of sweet almonds, two or three times a day, and give the following mixture.



- “ N<sup>o</sup> XVII. Manna, one ounce, dissolved  
in four ounces of common water,  
“ Salt petre, one drachm,  
“ Tincture of senna, one ounce,  
“ Take two tea spoonfulls thrice a day.

When the heat and pain are pretty well gone off, take the following purging pills, three or four doses, resting a week between each dose.

- “ N<sup>o</sup> XVIII. Take pil. duobus, one  
scruple,  
“ Calomel, five grains, mix and divide in  
five pills,  
“ Take two at night and three in the  
morning—for one dose.

Thus, if not attended with bad chancres, buboes, or swelled testicles, is very easily cured, and without injury to the constitution: if the heat of urine is troublesome, plenty of barley water, with nitre and gum arabac dissolved in it, should be frequently drank. If a chordee, with erections, gentle opiates going to bed.

In the second infection or pox mercury, and its preparations are chiefly to be depended on.—Rub the size of a small hazel nut of the strong blue ointment every night going to bed in the private parts of male or female, or on a bubo in the groin, if not near maturation, and give the following pills.

- “ N<sup>o</sup>. XIX. Take calcined mercury, ten  
grains,  
“ Sulphur of antimony prepared,  
“ Camphor. of each twelve grains,  
“ Syrup

“ Syrup of marsh mallows, enough to make twelve pills.

One to be taken every night going to bed. Or else,

“ N<sup>o</sup> XX. Take lenitive electuary, honey, each one ounce,

“ Powder of jallap, one drachm,

“ Salt of nitre, two scruples,

“ Calomel, one scruple,

“ Syrup of roses, a sufficient quantity to make an electuary.

Take the bigness of a nutmeg every night and morning, and continue some time after sup-  
posed well.

If a bubo comes to sufficient matter, it must be laid open, and kept discharging till well, and not healed too soon.

If any where inflamed, apply a poultice of bread and milk.

## G L E E T

Is from a frequent repetition of the above clap, or an improper treatment of some latent ulcers, or else too great a relaxation.

If from too great frequency, or relaxation, bracers are necessary, with the bark, and balsam capivi; likewise turpentine pills, and thirty or forty drops of the antipthific tincture, twice a day.

If from ulcers, then inject up often cold, the following.

- “ N<sup>o</sup> XXI. Lime water, two ounces,  
 “ White vitriol, half a drachm,  
 “ Mix for an injection.

If notwithstanding the bark, balsam capivi, turpentine pills, with rhubarb, and other restringents, the gleet continues troublesome, then apply to the cold bath, as a sure and certain cure.

### GRAVEL or STONE, and Stoppage of Urine.

A suppression, or stoppage of urine, may proceed from various causes, such as the kidneys, or the neck of the bladder being inflamed, small stones lodging in the urinary passages, spasms or contraction of the neck of the bladder, &c.

In all obstructions, if the patient's strength will admit of it, draw off about eight ounces of blood, give some cooling, gentle, opening medicines, with a little sweet oil, and foment the part with a decoction of mallows, or cammomile flowers; let there be drank often some diluting liquor, with about forty nitre drops in it, and every six hours, about one drachm of castile soap, dissolved in any liquid, especially if small gravel come away with the urine, or it should be bloody; for when small stones are lodged in the kidneys, which comes away with the urine, it is called gravel; but when they lodge some time in the bladder, they collect together, form a body, and accumulate fresh matter, begin to be too large to pass off with the urine, and then is called a stone.

When afflicted with the stone, avoid all aliments of a windy or heating nature, all salt meats

meats, four fruits, acids of every kind, use every thing that promotes the secretion of urine, and keeps the belly open, artichokes, asparagus, lettuces, &c. are proper; and to drink milk and water, barley water, decoctions of marshmallows, parsley, liquorice, linseed, or gin and warm water mixt, not too strong; use gentle exercise, and take soap lees, beginning with thirty or forty drops, in a cup of lime water, every night and morning, and increase the dose regularly to sixty drops, as the stomach will bear. Likewise nitre drops in marshmallow tea, with gum arabac; or get broom seed, finely ground, as much in quantity as will lay on a shilling, in a gill of the best white port, morning and evening.

A most excellent remedy for the Stone and Gravel.

Take two scruples of calcined egg shells three times a day, in a glass of any convenient liquor, drinking after each dose, a third part of the following decoction.

Take two ounces of castile soap, dissolve it in a quart of soft water, and sweeten it according to your taste, with honey, or loaf sugar. If this decoction is made in a copper vessel, care must be taken that it is well tinned.

The taking of these medicines must be continued for some time after the complaint is removed, lest any part of the stone should remain, which being rough and unequal, might occasion exquisite pain.

It is common, after a few days use of these medicines, to have an increase of pain in making  
ing

ing water, at which time a soft diet, emollient drinks and rest are proper. For common drink milk and water, or a decoction of marshmallow roots, parsley and liquorice may be used; but if the person has been used to strong liquors, small punch, made without acid, may be drank sparingly. Artichoaks, asparagus, spinage, lettuces, succory, parsley, turneps, potatoes, carrots, reddishes, peas, &c. may be safely used; but onions, leeks and cellery, are to be preferred to all other vegetables.

The patient ought to drink no more of any liquor than is sufficient to quench his thirst, and he should hold his water as long as he can without great uneasiness, that it may have the longer time to act in the stone.

If these medicines occasion costiveness, it will be necessary now and then, to take a dose of Glauber's salt and manna.

## The D R O P S Y.

The dropsy is caused by many irregularities, from drinking strong liquors, from want of exercise, from excessive evacuations, from too much loss of blood, from fluxes, &c. It is so called by a preternatural swelling of the whole body, occasioned by a collection of water therein.

The patient must begin with a vomit, and the mulled wine after, as before directed, working it off with a little cammomile flower tea, and once a week after, take jalap in powder, and cream of tartar, each half a drachm in a cup of tea, working it off with a little broth. In the intermediate days, take salt of nitre, twenty grains.



grains; powder of squills ten grains, mix together, take at night going to bed, and the first thing in the morning, in a small glass of brandy, and let the belly be anointed with a little warm oil twice every day, wearing a flannel next the skin, abstaining as much as possible from drink, especially weak and watry liquors, and quench the thirst with acids, such as juice of lemons, oranges, &c. Let the food be dry, and of a healing quality ; toasted bread, wild animals roasted with garlick, mustard, onions, cressles, horse-radish, and such like ; tea biskuit dipt in wine, or a little brandy, now and then, will not only quench the thirst, but prove very nourishing ; all dieuretic medicines infused in Rhenish wine, are very serviceable. Or,

#### Receipt for a DROPSY.

Take the large leaves that grow upon the stem of the artich oak, wipe (not wash) them ; stamp them in a mortar, and strain out the juice thro' a linnen cloth, forcing it out ; then put a pint of the juice into a quart bottle, with a pint of Maderia wine, or Mountain, if you cannot get good Maderia. Take three spoonfuls every morning fasting, and three spoonfuls likewise at going to bed ; the dose may be increased to four or five, if the case requires, and the stomach will bear. Mind to shake the bottle well, when ever you take it.

N. B. It is a very safe medicine, being a fine bitter for the stomach, and is the most approved by experience that is known.

## The ITCH, or SCURVY.

The itch is mostly communicated by infection, and generally appears in small watery pustules about the wrists, and between the fingers, and affects the arms, legs, thighs, &c. is attended with intolerable itching, when sitting by the fire, but more particularly when in bed ; is never dangerous, unless rendered so by neglect or improper treatment. It must not be suddenly drove in ; and after, have proper evacuations.

The best medicine is sulphur of brimstone used externally ; or internally, take flower of brimstone in treacle or milk every night and morning, and rub the parts every night, going to bed, with an ointment made of flower of brimstone, two ounces, crude salt ammoniac in fine powder, half an ounce, hog's lard a quarter of a pound, mix together ; the smell, if disagrecable, may be taken off by adding a few drops of essence of lemons : if necessary rub the whole body ; let it be done at different times ; the linnen should not be changed, and should afterwards be well dried and fumigated with brimstone, to prevent a fresh infection when cured, and three or four brisk purges, at different times, taken ; it will not be amiss to drink a glass of cream of tartar whey every morning for a week or more, using wholesome food, and observing cleanliness.

## The SCURVY.

Not to mention the different degrees or species this disease has been divided into, nor the usual symptoms attending it, as it is well known ;  
let

let us observe that one method of cure is by pursuing a course directly opposite to that which brought it on.

A milk diet, with weak whey, greens of all kinds, fresh vegetables, fruits, acids, scurvy-grass ale, fresh beer and cyder, tar water taken twice a day, with camphire, one scruple, æthiops mineral, half an ounce, powder of gum guaiacum, two drachms, honey, one ounce, mix and make an electuary, and take the bigness of a nutmeg every night going to rest. The patient may likewise drink the decoction of the woods.

### The PILES.

The piles are of a two fold nature, the bleeding piles and the blind piles ; the former, when there is any discharge, the latter, when there is not.

Persons of a bulky size, who lead an inactive life, and live high, are most subject to this disease, though it is some times hereditary, and then it attacks more early in life than when it is accidental. They may be occasioned by an excess of blood, by strong aloetic purges, high seasoned foods, by drinking great quantities of wines, the neglect of any customary evacuations, much riding, great costiveness, or any that occasion hard or difficult stools, pregnant women are sometimes afflicted with them.

If only little swellings within and without the fundament, touch them with a little oil of amber. Or, take lime water, four ounces, liquid laudinum, half an ounce, mix together, and make a liniment to bathe the parts with it very often.

If they are bleeding piles, care must be taken not to stop them too soon, especially if they are periodical, and return frequently, they prove salutary; but if they continue in such quantity as to waste the patient's strength, hurt his digestion, or impair any functions, then a proper regimen and astringent medicines must check the discharge.

A linnen cloth dipped in camphorated spirits of wine, may be applied to the parts, and a bread and milk poultice, if excessively painful, or a little cooling ointment of marsh mallows, and ointment of elder, equal parts of each mixed together; a dose of manna and salts, or senna tea, or some cooling physic given in the morning, and an electuary made of one ounce of lenitive electuary, flower of brimstone, half an ounce of cream of tartar, two drachms, syrup of roses, a sufficient quantity to mix together; then take the bigness of a nutmeg twice a day, occasionally. Leaches applied to the part, or on the pile itself, gives great relief.

### The COLICK.

According to their causes, colicks have various denominations.

The spasmodic, or flatulent colick.

The inflammatory, and bilious colick.

The nervous, or hysteric colick.

According to their symptoms, all require a different treatment, and must be separately described.

The spasmodic, and flatulent, or windy colick, mostly occasioned by food hard of digestion, fermenting liquors, windy vegetables, sour,  
unripe

unripe fruits, or obstructed perspiration, or cold, mostly affects the stomach or intestines, attended with a painful stretching of the affected part, a rumbling of the guts, and is generally relieved by a discharge of wind upwards or downwards.

In the above case, Daffy's elixir, or tincture of Rhubarb, about one ounce, is the safest method, and after that a glass of anniseed, or some warm spirits; but not too freely, lest an inflammation succeed. Warm cloths, &c. may be applied to the part in pain, and a glass of pepper mint water, now and then taken, is very serviceable; but if the pain has continued long, and the inflammation begun, all hot things must be avoided, and treat as follows:

In the inflammatory or bilious colick, is attended with acute pains, great thirst, and generally costive, the hot, bitter, yellow bile, which is vomitted up, gives a little relief, but the same violent pain returns. Here, if the pulse will admit of it, bleed, administer clysters, drink broths, and diluting liquors, with a decoction of senna and tamarinds, or senna and pruens, with manna dissolved in it; and at night going to bed, after the body is opened, take one scruple of London philonium, six grains of powdered rhubarb, and three grains of ginger, mix and make a bolus.

The hysteric and nervous colick, bear a great resemblance to the last, with acute pains and vomittings; but what is brought up here is generally a greenish colour, the spirits are totally sunk, the mind dejected, and the breathing very difficult; every thing then that weakens and lowers the spirits, must be avoided, particularly  
much

much evacuations, such as violent purges, bleedings, vomittings ; but if the vomiting by nature predominates, bring it gently off by luke warm water, with oatmeal sprinkled in it, and take a glass of cinnamon water, with about fifteen drops of liquid laudinum occasionally ; likewise a few assafoetida drops, or castor drops, with a little valerian drops in a glass of pepper mint, penny royal, or sage tea, and as it generally quits in eight or ten days, and leaves the patient excessively weak and languid, gentle exercise must be used, and twice or three times a day, take a cup of weak infusion of the Peruvian bark.

### Directions concerning BLEEDING.

**O**F ALL the remedies recurred to in relieving the diseased part of mankind, there are none of such general service and advantage, as that of BLEEDING ; as there is no one, on the other hand, attended with more pernicious consequences when indirectly and injudiciously ordered. A number of illnesses are absolutely owing to too great a quantity of blood ; in which case there is ever of course an indispensable necessity for proportionably draining this fluid.

In all inflammatory distempers, it is next kin to a sacrilege to omit it : as it is, on the contrary, exposing the patient to the utmost hazard, to injoin it in a low, languid, depressed state, where the spirits before were too much exhausted, and nature, consequently, unable to support the least evacuation. Hence, it ought to be constantly directed and repeated according to the exigency of the violence and duration of the malady, in pleuritic



ritic and peripneumonic disorders, during the first few days of those painful attacks. But it is in vain to expect any resource from thence, when once suppuration is begun, and the morbid matter is only to be thrown off by expectoration, which bleeding must necessarily retard.

Again, in apoplectic and epileptic disorders, a dysentery, or bloody flux, and irksome heat of the bowels, we must bleed in proportion to the illness; which must be likewise generally in the beginning of fevers, and as religiously abstain from drawing away blood on their decline; as, from being inflammatory, they are as often at this period degenerated into the Nervous kind, when the chief of the affair is to be transacted by a liberal application of blisters.

Bleeding, again, ought to be directed in large abscesses, where there is an excessive turgency from the flux of humours, and a great oppression of nature from immoderate heat. For in that case, by drawing away some blood, the suppuration is happily performed, both in point of time, and the compleat discharge of the morbid matter.

In the small pox also (for the communication of which experience we are obliged to Dr. MEAD) bleeding, and that repeated in some cases, may be advantageously ordered in plethoric habits at any period of that distemper, except in children under twichings of the nerves before the eruption; it being, in respect to these, found by frequent trials, that the taking away blood in that situation renders the disease mortal.

In a word, where-ever prevail sore-eyes, a sciatic, a dry, husky cough, an headach, inflammations of the womb, or bladder, a virulent gonorrhœ, cordee, venereal stricture, inflamed  
piles

piles, hot rheumatism, dry gripes, sore throat, an asthma, cholic, stranguary, gravel, nephritic pains, hæmorrhages, an inveterate itch, and the like, the opening of a vein is of peculiar service. But in dropsies, a jaundice, the gout, and all illness derived from too great a relaxation of the vessels, or obstruction of them, remedies adapted to the respective complaints must be sought for from other specific quarters, without the least thought of increasing those disorders, by abrupt and preposterous bleeding.

### RULES for nursing SICK PERSONS.

**I**T is a great mistake, to suppose that all sick persons are cured by sweating; and that to procure sweat, sick persons must take hot medicines, and keep themselves very hot; for sweat carries off the thinner part of the blood, leaving the remainder more dry, thick and inflamed, which must evidently increase the disorder; for, instead of forcing out the watry part of the blood, we should rather endeavour to increase it, by drinking freely of barley water, balm tea, lemonade, or any other diluting liquor, made luke warm.

What has been already said on the head of foul, confined air, shews the absurdity of stifling the sick person with the heat of a close apartment, and a load of bedcloaths; for these two causes are sufficient alone to produce a fever, even in an healthy person.

By letting in a little fresh air, now and then, into a sick person's room, and lessening the bedcloaths, you will always perceive the fever and  
op-

oppression in some measure abate. Instead of Venice treacle, saffron, Gascoign's powder, and other heating medicines. In all feverish disorders the belly should be kept moderately open ; whilst those medicines, just mentioned, render the body costive, and must necessarily have a bad effect.

Fevers are aggravated by giving the sick persons food, through fear of their dying of weakness, which food increases their disorder, and renders it fatal. This fear is groundless ; persons in a fever may be supported, even for some weeks with liquids only, and are stronger at the expiration of that time, than if they had taken more solid nourishment : for, from the first attack of a fever, whatever solid food is taken, even soup, eggs, buiscuit, &c. corrupts in the stomach.

If a man in perfect health was to eat stinking meat, rotten eggs, sour broths, &c. he would be seized with vomiting, load at the stomach, a purging fever, and eruptions on the skin.

The same articles, even in their soundest state, given to a person in a fever, are quickly putrid, by the heated and diseased matter already in his stomach, and in a few hours produce the same effects. Is it then possible to expect the least service from them ? No ; as long as a sick person has a bad humour in his stomach, his weakness increases in proportion to the food he receives ; for this food being corrupted by the infected matter already there, proves incapable of affording the least nourishment. On the contrary, becomes an additional cause of the distemper.

Besides, to heat and cram the sick person, is wholly opposite to what nature herself indicates. The burning heat of which they complain, the dryness of the lips, tongue, throat, the high colour of their urine, their earnest longing after cooling things, the pleasure and benefit they receive from the admission of fresh air into their chamber, are so many proofs that we ought to cool them moderately, by refreshing and diluting liquors, such as balm tea, lemonade, &c. to promote an easy discharge of the vitiated humours.

Those who have the care of sick persons, should particularly attend to this observation, that as long as there is any taste of bitterness, sickness, or desire of reaching; bad breath, heat and feverishness, with offensive stools, and coloured urine, made in a small quantity only; so long as flesh meats, soups, eggs, and all kinds of food, composed of any of them, and all heating medicines, wine, &c. are absolute poisons.

If the sick person has not two motions for stool in the twenty-four hours; if the urine is high coloured, the fever runs high, the pain of the head and loins considerable, a clyster of warm water, with sweet oil, and a little common salt, should be given once in a day.

As long as the patient has strength for it, he should sit up, out of bed, an hour daily, and longer, if he can bear it; but he should not be raised whilst in a sweat. His linnen should be changed every other day, taking care that the clean linnen is well aired, for nothing conduces more to continue the fever and light-headedness, than confining the sick constantly to their bed,  
and

and preventing their changing their foul linen.

Persons recovering from distempers, require great care and attention ; in proportion to the abatement and decline of the fever—their quantity of food should be gradually increased ; and when the fever is intirely gone, the sick person may venture on a little white meat, such as chicken, rabbit, whittings, flounders, or other flat fish ; but salmon, eels, carps, skait, haddock, and the like, are not to be ventured on, till the recovery is absolutely perfected ; soups new laid eggs, and a little wine diluted with water ; but these are to be used with great moderation, because the stomach being extremely weakened by the disease, is capable only as yet of a small degree of digestion ; and if the quantity of nourishment exceeds its power ever so little, it will not digest, but become putrid, and delay the recovery.

To procure a complete and perfect termination of acute diseases, observe the following rules :

Let persons recovering, as well as those who are sick, take very little food at a time, and take it often.

Let their meal consist of one kind of food only, and let them chew their food well.

Lessen their quantity of drink ; the best in general is wine and water ; three parts water to one part wine ; for too great a quantity of liquids prevent the stomach from recovering its tone, and increases the tendency to a swelling in the legs.

Riding on horseback as often as they are able,  
is

is absolutely necessary. The properest time for this exercise is in the forenoon.

They should eat nothing, or at the most, but very little, in the evening, as persons in this state are seldom quite so well towards night. Their sleep will be less disturbed for this caution: seven or eight hours sleep, at most, are as much as should be allotted for laying in bed.

A stool is not necessary every day; but if the costiveness exceeds the second day, a clyster should be administered, or sooner, if the person feels uneasy, is restless, or has the head-ach.

If after some time they still continue very weak, and their stomach is disordered, and they have fromtime to time a little irregular fever, they should take a tea cupful of the decoction of the Peruvian bark, three or four times in a day; which may be prepared, by boiling an ounce of the best bark in powder, in a quart of water, till two thirds are wasted away, and then adding to the remainder a gill of red wine.

Labouring men must by no means return to work too soon after their recovery, lest it prevent their ever getting perfectly well, and entirely recovering their lost strength.



On Restoring to Life persons drowned, or in any other manner suffocated. From Feijoo, a learned Spanish author.

**A** Method has been lately found out to recover such persons as have been drowned, or in any other manner suffocated, provided they are not totally dead ; which they may not be for many hours after the accident happened.

In the first case they suspend them with their head downwards, near a fire, till such time as the body begins to warm, and throw out water at the mouth. Then foment the whole breast, and seat of the heart with spirits of wine, with Elixir Vitæ, or bread dipped in strong wines; this must be frequently repeated. By such methods, if they are not quite dead, motion is again restored to the heart, which receives by degrees the blood that it afterwards repels to the arteries, till at length life intirely returns.

As to those who having been hanged, and have still some remains of life, they are easily recovered by blowing air into them thro' the fundament, and down the throat ; for the lungs being by this means inflated, the blood has a free communication from the right to the left Ventricle of the heart ; which last, as well as the blood, recovers that motion, which the noose of the rope had stopped. To promote this motion in the blood, and dissolve that part of it, which may have begun to coagulate in the right ventricle, and pulmonary vessels, great assistance may be received, by making use of (as circumstances admit) of the Elixir Proprietatis, Elixir Vitæ,

Spirits of Sal Ammoniac, with saffron, Oleum Cinnamoni, and such like compositions.

But as to those instances where persons have lived, after they have suffered suffocation upwards of two hours, as Cardan affirms, of a person whose lungs were assisted, by blowing into them as before mentioned; such having not undergone a total stoppage in the vessels that admit air, have consequently still preserved the proper motion of the heart and blood.

In a letter wrote to Feijoo, he is acquainted that the life of a blind fisherman was saved, after he had been drowned an hour and an half, by following the directions given above. He himself also related the recovery of a girl in the city of Estella, after she had been drowned an hour, through the charitable assistance of a gentleman, who esteemed his works, and had the above-mentioned directions present in his mind. But he added this circumstance thereto, which was, that besides the application of the fire, and inverse suspension of the body, he introduced air into them, as before.

This addition Feijoo does not entirely condemn, but would have it put in practice only when other methods do not meet with timely success, taking then great care that the introduced air passes into the lungs.

The following recovery of a man suffocated by the exhalations of lighted coals in a mine, is a strong argument in favour of what has been said above. His eyes were fixed, his mouth open, his body cold, and every way motionless, and was concluded to be quite dead.

A surgeon imagining that by this extraordinary method he might restore him to life, applied his mouth to that of the supposed dead body, and stopping the nostrils of it, blew with such strength that he filled his breast; and continuing this method, perceived six or seven strong beatings of the heart. The chest recovered its elasticity, and the pulse became sensible. A vein being thereupon opened, the blood at first ran drop by drop, but in a quarter of an hour very freely; the patient's body was then well rubbed; he recovered his senses an hour afterwards, and returned home in perfect health.

The possibility, and even easiness of recovering persons in the above circumstances, is further confirmed by the following recent instance, extracted from the memoirs of the Royal Academy of sciences at Paris.

A Young fellow, about one and twenty, a waterman at Passy in France, fell into the river about ten o'clock in the morning of the 24th of July 1757, as he was then near the shore, he received a blow upon his head in the fall, which stunned him, and the tide immediately carried him into the middle of the stream, where he was stopped by a great stone in about seven or eight feet water. The people who saw the accident immediately called out for help; but it was half an hour before he was taken out, being dragged to shore with a boat hook, without the least signs of life, he was carried into a neighbouring house, and supposed to be dead; but a physician happening to come by, blew up a great quantity  
of

of tobacco smoke, by the Anus, with a straw, and blew also the smoke plentifully into the mouth and nostrils; the man very soon gave signs of life, very slight indeed, but sufficient to encourage the Good Samaritan to proceed; he caused a vein to be opened, both in his arm and foot, and in order to restore the vital heat, wrapped him in a skin of a sheep that was flead upon the spot for that purpose. In a short time the patient recovered so far as to be able to speak; and the marquis of Courtivron, who has attested the fact, saw him six days afterwards in perfect health, though a little weak, from the loss of blood.

Instances of drowned persons recovered are by no means so rare as is generally imagined; and they would be much more common if proper methods were used for that purpose.

The French academy, by whom this fact is related, observe that many persons have recovered who have lain many hours in water; and that as persons immersed in water die only because circulation is stopped, the blood being prevented from returning from the right to the left ventricle of the heart, by the water's having stopped the respiration, nothing more is necessary to recover such persons, than to put the heart again into motion, and gradually and equally to warm the body in every part. To put the heart in motion, it is advisable to force irritating and spirituous remedies up the nostrils, and to blow with some degree of force, the smoke of tobacco into the lungs by the mouth, and into the abdomen by the anus; the body may be equally and gradually warmed

warmed, by rubbing it with warm flannels, and placing it in a warm bed, changing the coverings as often as they grow cold, for others taken from the fire, and by many other expedients of the like kind, which will naturally occur in different places and situations.

N. B. There is likewise a method used, by first suspending the person, with the head downwards, then rolling them well, and rubbing on the Abdomen and breasts, common bay salt.

**DIRECTIONS** for the management of Infants, when they are not well, and likewise when Infants and Children have fevers, whether intermitting or continual, whether with eruptions, as the Measles, Small-pox, &c. or without; and when they have Coughs, or Convulsion fits; with directions for making and giving suitable medicines to the several cases. Whereunto are added, the extracts of some letters, which shew, from experience. the efficacy of some of the remedies recommended.

**A**S to infants and children, the subject of my present consideration, I give the following directions for the general management of them in time of health, viz.

1. That no roller be put round their bodies.
2. Nor any sort of stays used; but, instead of them waistcoats under their frocks, when they are put into short petticoats: the human body naturally growing into its best shape, and proportion of its parts, when left to itself.

3. That infants have no shoes nor stockings, till they can run about barefooted ; and then shoes without stockings.

4. That the diet of young children be very plain or simple, such as milk, milk and apples, sweetened with sugar to a pleasant taste, which is a proper food, not only while they are well, but when they have the small pox, or measles, or other fevers. Likewise water gruel made of oatmeal, or panada made with white sea biscuits, and sweetened with loaf sugar, when the stools are too many, and very thin. For dinner they may eat bread puddings, apple fritters, &c. They may eat bread and butter, and dry bread sometimes.

Their drink may be river water, or barley water, with milk or without it. But feeding young children with animal food, before they are two years of age, and giving them fermented, or spirituous liquors, is sowing the seeds of diseases.

When infants, or young children have a fever, whether it be continual or intermitting, the following directions should be observed, viz.

1. To give them as plentifully as they will take it, some diluting liquor, when they are thirsty.

To supply them with such nourishing food, as they will take most freely ; because it abates the acrimony of the blood, repairs the waste of the body, and is one of the best cordials ; two or three common spoonfuls of small whey, made with Canary, or Mountain wine, may sometimes be given them.



I would observe (before I describe the medicines that I shall recommend) that one ounce of any liquid mixture, contains eight drachms, or about two common spoonfuls; that one such spoonful contains four drachms. That one drachm, or the fourth part of such, a spoonful, is a dose for an infant in the first year of its life. In the second year, the dose may be increased half a spoonful. A child three years old, or upwards, may take a whole spoonful.

The doses are to be given four times a day, at four hours distance, and the child to drink some barley water after each; there is no occasion for its fasting, but food may be given it as soon as it has taken its medicine.

The medicines I recommend in the diseases mentioned, are the following :

A. Take eight grains of the salt of wormwood, four grains of cochineal in fine powder, fourteen drachms of small alexiteric water (or common water) and two drachms of the balsamic syrup, of these make a mixture for an infant.

For a child of about two years old, this mixture may be prepared in a double quantity. This mixture I have found very effectual for the cure of infants, while they live upon the breast, and after they are weaned, whether their fever be continual or intermitting, and often of great service against consumptions and the cough; and in regard to these last symptoms, I order the belly, the sides and breasts of the child, to be gently rubbed with warm, not hot, oil of olives, for four or five minutes, and then wiped off again

again ; this may be done once or twice a day, or oftener, if there should be occasion ; and this is one good remedy against convulsion fits.

B. Take salt of wormwood, salt prunella, cochineal, of each ten grains, small alexiteric water (or common water) three ounces and a half, balsam syrup, half an ounce ; of these make a mixture.

This mixture is something more cooling than the former.

If the child is very costive, I omit cochineal, and order the following :

C. Take the calx of antimony, salt of wormwood, salt prunella, of each ten grains, small alexiteric water (or common water) three ounces and a half, balsam syrup, half an ounce ; and make a mixture.

D. Take compound powder of contrayerva, calx of antimony, salt of wormwood (or the salt prunella) of each ten grains, small alexiteric water, three ounces, small cinnamon water, balsamic syrup, of each half an ounce ; of these make a mixture.

The phials in which the powder sinks to the bottom, must be shaken before any is poured out. The mixture that is used and proves beneficial, must be repeated, and its use continued so long as needful.

When a stool shall be wanted, a clyster made of milk and sugar, or of water-gruel, brown sugar, and oil of olives, may be given to the child.

When

When a looseness happens, and the stools are watery, or thin, or green, then the following mixture is proper, viz.

E. Take compound powder of contrayerva, red coral, prepared, of each twenty grains, small cinnamon water, three ounces and a half, balsamic syrup, half an ounce; of these make a mixture.

Sometimes, instead of the coral, I direct the same quantity of fine chalk in fine powder; and order, that half a large spoonful, or a whole one, according to the size of the child, be given warm after every thin and griping stool, first shaking the phial; but taking a dose of the mixture marked A. every fourth hour while the fever continues.

If the child has a cough, be it whooping or not, the mixture, A, B, C, are proper remedies in regard to it; and while the cough continues, I advise giving the child two or three spoonfuls of a tea, made with the herb, called cup-moss, sweetened with a decoction of figs; also a tea-spoonful now and then of a mixture of oil of olives, with sugar, to the consistence of a thin syrup; when the cough continues after the fever ceases, I order two or three drops of the balsam capivi, to be given night and morning, with some powder sugar, to a child about four years old.

When children have the small pox, if the pustules are few, and continue increasing in bulk, and the suppuration of them proceeds well, there is no occasion for medicines; but a suitable diet, especially milk and apples, milk porridge, &c.

E

with

with giving the child now and then a little sack or mountain whey, may be sufficient.

If the pustules are very numerous, and the fever continues, besides the suitable diet, some medicines should be given ; and the mixture marked B. or that marked D. may be fitly given ; but if the disease is of that kind, where the pock runs togeth r, and a looseness happens, often very happy for young children, then the mixture marked C. is most proper.

When children have the Measles, they should be fed with the same sort of diet as in the Small pox ; if the fever continues high, the mixture marked A. may be given ; and in regard to the cough, which often attends this distemper, the directions before mentioned about this symptom should be observed.

The following extracts may somewhat exemplify the advantages obtainable by the foregoing advices.

In the latter end of February last, I received a letter from a gentleman near Biddiford in Devonshire, in which he writes thus, viz.

“ There is a boy six years old in this place,  
 “ that has had the whooping cough ever since  
 “ September, he is now much better, but has  
 “ prodigious wind and belching on his stomach,  
 “ and very severe fits of coughing at night, but  
 “ no whooping. I have recommended him to an  
 “ apothecary, for some time, but without effect.  
 “ His father is a poor industrious man. This I  
 “ mention to you ; and it would be a very good  
 “ deed to recommend the child to a relief ; for  
 “ you must know this is a country place, where  
 “ if the parents could afford advising with a  
 phy-

“ physician, there is none nigher than twenty  
“ miles.”

He likewise mentions that the whooping cough has been much in this country.

February 28, I returned an answer in which I wrote as follows :

### Against the HOOPING COUGH.

Take salt of wormwood one scruple, cochineal ten grains, simple alexiteric water, three ounces, balsamic syrup half an ounce, spermaceti, dissolved with the yolk of egg, one drachm, paregorick elixir, two drachms ; make a mixture.

Of this mixture, the fourth part of a common or table spoonful, may be given to a child in his first year, four times a day, at four hours distance, with a spoonful of barley water after it.

To a child of two years old, half a spoonful may be a dose.

To a child of about four years old, a common spoonful may be a dose.

As for the boy you mentioned of six years old, he may take a large spoonful, four times a day. Also he may take three or four drops of the balsam capivi, with powder sugar, night and morning. And milk and apples are a proper food for him, that is, apples boiled in a pipkin (as if intended for sauce to roasted pork) put into very warm milk, and sweetened to his palate with sugar.

In the latter end of June last, I received another letter, in which after an apology for his long silence, and some other matters, he writes thus, viz.

“ As

“ As to the hooping cough, it is now out of  
 “ our neighbourhood. The remedy you pre-  
 “ scribed, had a wonderful effect, particularly  
 “ in the case of the boy I wrote to you about  
 “ six years old, who was relieved in twenty-  
 “ four hours, and I think cured in five or six  
 “ days. I recommended it to several poor peo-  
 “ ple, and will say, it always had success;  
 “ therefore, in behalf of several poor distressed  
 “ families, you have my sincere thanks, and  
 “ may the author of all blessings reward your  
 “ humane and charitable disposition.”

## Sundry valuable and approved Receipts.

### For a GREEN WOUND.

**P**REVENT as much as may be the wound  
 from bleeding, since the blood (if not much  
 corrupted) is one of the greatest balsams. Then  
 speedily mix some white-wine vinegar, and com-  
 mon table salt bruised fine together, and be not  
 sparing of the salt; with this wash the wound  
 very well, and continue so to do for some time;  
 should the incision be deep, make dossils, or tents,  
 which steep in the above liquor, and put plenty  
 of salt on them, with which fill up the wound  
 to the surface of the skin, and bind it over,  
 well impregnated with the above, then bind it  
 up, and every five or six hours pour some of the  
 same liquor on the dressing, to keep it moist,  
 and open it but once in twenty-four hours.

When the flesh is grown up (which it will  
 very soon do, if you are not too effeminate and  
 afraid



afraid of the smart, but keep it clean) apply a plaster of diacolon, &c. to skin it over.

### For a HOARSENESS.

Take an ounce of linseed oil, fresh drawn; half an ounce of sperma ceti; six drachms of white sugar candy in powder; and an ounce and a half of balsamic syrup. Mix for an electuary. A spoonful of it to be taken now and then on the occasion specified by its title.

### A never-failing Cure for the HIC- COUGH.

A single drop of chymical oil of cinnamon, dropped on a lump of treble refined sugar; let it dissolve in the mouth leisurely.

Evident signs by which a MAN DOG may be known and avoided.

A mad dog is seemingly rapacious and thirsty, yet eats and drinks nothing; his eyes are fierce and flaming; he hangs down his ears, and thrusts out his tongue: froths much at the mouth, and barks at his shadow; oftentimes runs along sad and anxious without barking at all; frequently pants for breath, as if tired with running; carries his tail bent inwards; runs without distinction against all he meets, with great fury and bites; hurrying on in an hasty and uncertain course. Dogs that are well are afraid and fly, both at the sight and barking of one that is mad. The first mad symptom in a dog is an unusual trembling.

## Remedies for the Bite of a Mad Dog, or any other Animal.

Mix one pound of common salt in a quart of water, and then squeeze, bathe and wash the wound with the same for an hour, and not drink any of it; then bind a little more salt to the part affected for twelve hours. But be very carefull to apply it *instantly* after the bite of the animal.

The author of this recipe was himself bit six times by mad dogs, and always cured himself by the above mixture, and offered to suffer himself to be bit by any mad dog, in order to convince any person, that what he offered was matter of fact.

Take the leaves of rue, picked from the stalks and bruised, six ounces; garlick picked from the stalks and bruised, Venice treacle and mithridate, and the scrapings of pewter, of each four ounces; boil all these over a slow fire, in two quarts of strong ale, till one pint be consumed; then keep it in a bottle close stopped, and give nine spoonfuls to a man or woman, warm, seven mornings following, fasting, and six spoonfuls to a dog.

This the author believes will not (by God's blessing) fail, if it be given within a few days after the biting of the dog. Apply some of the ingredients from which the liquor was strained to the bitten place.

This last receipt was taken from the church of Cathorp, Lincolnshire, where almost the whole parish were bit by a mad dog, and those  
who

who used it recovered, and they who did not died.

Now as these two remedies, the one external, the other internal, have such unquestionable testimonies of their effect separately, what must be their power when united, especially as they have nothing repugnant to each other in their nature, but the contrary ?

It is my firm belief, that by applying the one to the wound as directed, as soon as the person is bitten, and following the directions above given, and at the same time taking the other internally, the bite of a mad animal may be rendered as harmless as the prick of a pin.

Of the outward use of RECTIFIED SPIRITS of WINE, for removing some disorders from the human bodies.

**T**H E Outward application of these spirits has proved very beneficial to myself, and to others, in a variety of cases, particularly in these following :

1. In cramps, or convulsive contractions of the fingers or toes, and of the muscles in any other part of the body ; the rubbing the parts affected with these spirits has effectually removed them.

2. Paralytic coldness, or numbness of any part of the body, the rubbing them, morning and evening, with the spirits cold, or made warm, (by setting a phial of them in a basin of very warm water) is often a useful remedy.

3. External pains on the surface of the body, or in the fingers, wrists, knees, and feet, are  
fre-

frequently relieved by the application of these spirits.

4. Corns have been frequently cured, and the callous substance growing round the heels removed by the constant daily rubbing them night and morning with these spirits.

5. Those swellings of the legs, feet and other parts of the body, which for a while retain the impression of the fingers when pressed against them, are gradually abated, by daily rubbing them with these spirits, as I have happily experienced in myself, and observed in others to whom I have advised this remedy.

6. The falling off of scabbs, which strongly adhere to any part of the body, and the separation of escars, are very much hastened by wetting them, and the parts next adjacent, two or three times a day with these spirits.

7. In ulcers, the application of them contributes much to their cure.

The small ulcers on the tongue called Aphthæ, and others on the internal superficies of the cheeks, or on the lips, and those tumours on the gums, called Gum-boils, are often soon cured, by wetting them two or three times a day with these spirits, as I have experienced in myself, and have observed the same benefit in others, to whom I have advised them.

As to ulcers in the legs, wetting with these spirits the parts adjacent, where the skin is whole, without touching the places, morning and evening, has often been effectual to prevent putrefaction (commonly called festering) and to keep the subjacent parts sound.

And when the ulcer is situated on a joint, i. e. the ancle, or very near it, this method is more

im-

important to prevent a Caries of the cartilaginous extremity of the bone, and the consequent necessity of cutting off the ulcerated part, to preserve the life of the patient.

8. In gangrenes and mortifications, the application of these spirits three or four times a day, alternately with that of warm vinegar, conduces much to prevent and stop their progress, if they are begun.

9. Excoriations, or the fretting away the outer skin in riding, or by a very acrid humour oozing through the pores of it, are often soon healed, by wetting the places affected once or twice a day with these spirits, as I have found in my experience, it being the remedy used by me on such occasions. The application will indeed excite exquisite pain, but then in two or three minutes it ceases, and the part soon becomes easier.

10. They are of great service in a flux of humour from the eyes. This disorder I am sometimes troubled with on catching cold. When I have it, I wet my finger once or twice a day with the spirits, and gently rub my eye-brows, temples and sides of my nose, and cross the cheek-bone, from my nose to the temples; and when there is only a thin dew of the spirits on my finger, I shut my eyes, and draw it over the edges of my eye-lids.

11. The piles, when they are painful, the wetting a rag with the spirits, after it has been doubled to the compass of a shilling, and applying it to the fundament for a few minutes, and then taking it away, and repeating the application as the pain shall require, has been effectual

to remove it. If they bleed, and bleed too much, the same application is proper.

It may here be observed, what is well known to many, that the application of these spirits is of great efficacy to stop outward bleedings from any part of the body.

12. As to the falling down of the Rectum Intestinum, or that gut descending through the fundament, the application of these spirits I have known often very effectual to prevent and cure it: but then the application should be made only when the gut is up in the body.

What has been observed shew, that the spirits, commonly called the Rectified Spirits, deserve to be kept constantly in every family, to be always ready for immediate use.

THEOPHILUS LOBB.

### A Method for the speedy recovery from Lameness by a SPRAIN.

**SUPPOSE** the ankle to be sprained. 1. Let it be fomented with vinegar a little warm, for four or five minutes at a time, once every hour. This will render the circulation of the fluids in the parts affected more easy, and either prevent a swelling, or promote its subsiding.

2. Let the person stand three or four minutes at a time on both his feet, in their natural posture, and sometimes move the pained foot; and sometimes when sitting with his foot on a low stool, let him move it this way and that, as he can bear it: this will contribute much to contract the over-stretched vessels, and to recover a due circulation of their fluids through them.



3. Let a gentle dry friction, with a warm hand, be sometimes used to the parts affected, which will conduce much to the same end.

4. Two hours after every application of the vinegar, let the part affected be wetted with the rectified spirits of wine, and then gently rubbed.

By these means, persons whom I have advised them, have recovered from the effects of very violent sprains in a few days, as some others have been weeks in recovering, by different ways of management, such as continual resting of the strained foot, and disuse of its motions.

## LOBB.

An effectual Remedy for the Cure of LAMENESS, from a fixed Contraction of the Parts affected.

**T**AKE the yolk of a new laid egg, let it be beaten with a spoon to the greatest thinness, then, by a spoonful at a time, add three ounces of pure water, agitating the mixture continually, that the egg and water may be well incorporated.

This liquor may be applied to the parts contracted, cold, or only milk warm, by a gentle friction for a few minutes, three or four times a day.

A Cure for the YELLOW JAUNDICE ; by which the late lord Blakeney said he had cured great numbers in Ireland, Minorca, and in this kingdom, and that he never knew it to fail.

Take the white of an egg, and two glasses of spring water ; beat them well together, and drink the quantity off at a draught.

It cools the lungs, which in this distemper are always inflamed ; expells the asthmatic disorder, which also always, in some degree afflicts the party diseased ; it speedily procures perspiration, invigorates the animal spirits, causes digestion, and creates an appetite.

A method of preventing and removing EPILEPTIC FITS ; with some observations tending to prove the virtue of Musk in preventing the Apoplexy.

Any person subject to the Epilepsy, may himself prevent a fit of it, if he has the least previous notice of its coming, before he be altogether deprived of his senses, by the following simple experiment.

Let him always have ready in his pocket a piece of metal, as broad as he is able to contain between his teeth, when his jaws are stretched to the utmost : as soon as he feels the first symptom of the fit, let him immediately take his piece of metal, and open his teeth as wide as he is able, put the piece of metal between them, that so his jaws may be thereby kept at the utmost stretch for some time. This in about half

a minute will make him come intirely to himself again, and prevent the coming on of the fit for that time.

After the fit is come on, the same experiment will also serve to remove it in a very short time ; for if any bye-stander will take the piece of metal, before described, and put it between the patient's teeth, and thereby force them open till his jaws are at their utmost stretch, the fit will immediately go off, and the patient will very soon recover.

The certainty of this experiment, the person from whom this account is taken, says, may be depended on.

As it is undoubtedly the forcing open of the jaws , and not any virtue in the metal itself, which produces this effect, there can be no difference of whatever kind the metal is of. A crown piece I believe might do ; but a piece of iron or steel for the purpose, I think it would be more convenient if made of a square or oblong form of about the thickness of a crown, and of such a breadth as to be exactly equal to the widest opening of the jaws.

It may be proper also to observe, that one of the edges ought to be thin, that it may more easily enter between the teeth, when they are to be forced open by some other person ; for the same reason it may be convenient to put a handle to it like the handle of a key.

I have reason to believe that this experiment will not only remove the fit of the epilepsy for that time, but also until the next time of its ordinary periodical return, without any apparent difference from what would have happened if the fit had been allowed to work itself off.

F

I have

I have only to add, that I suppose there are but few liable to the epilepsy, who may not by means of this experiment, prevent its coming on in the day time. I think there are scarce any but who have as long warning of its approach, as might be sufficient for taking a piece of metal out of their pocket, and putting it between their teeth.

PHILANTHROPAS.

According to letters received in the year (1761) by the Dutch ships from the Indies, several persons, and some of distinction, have died at Batavia of the Apoplexy, which is thought extraordinary; for though that distemper is as common in Holland as any where, yet formerly it was never heard of at Batavia. And this circumstance has been urged by very great physicians as a strong argument in favour of musk, which was as much in use at Batavia, as disregarded in Holland, and other parts of Europe, since the reign of Lewis XIV. whose queen had an aversion to that, and all other perfumes, which circumstance gradually drove them out of all the courts of Europe.

**A Cure for WORMS, and Cutaneous disorders.**

Take four ounces of pure quicksilver, boil it in a glazed pipkin, in a quart of soft water an hour; pour it off and bottle it up for use.

Boil the same quicksilver again in the like quantity of water as often as you need a supply.

Children

Children may drink of it, and without fear, a gill at a time (for whom it may be sweetened with honey or sugar, to make it palatable) while adults may drink thereof as indifferently as plain water, night and morning, the first and last thing they do, for a week or two; after which, purge off the dead worms, that they may not lay and rot in the body, with as many grains of powder of jallap root, mixed up in a little of any warm herb tea, or small beer, as the patient is years old under thirty; and if the smallest quantity proves not brisk enough, the dose may be doubled the next time of taking it, as occasion requires, working all off by drinking either warm water gruel, mutton broth, or common tea; if it has worked of itself once, as is usual in taking other purges.

Outwardly wash the parts affected with some of this medicinal water warmed, with a linnen rag, or sponge, every night at bed-time, till the skin is perfectly close and smooth.

The leaves of Staves-acre powdered, and strewed on the head, or elsewhere, will certainly kill lice; but this safe lotion will destroy all kinds whatever that breed upon the body.

### To procure an easy Delivery to WOMEN with CHILD.

Take laurel leaves dried, not too old, but thered within the year; powder them well, taking care that no dirt, or any other matter be mixed with them. Take one or two spoonfulls of this powder, and mix it with as much olive oil as is necessary to make it into a liquid paste.

paste of such a consistence as not to run abroad, spread of this composition upon a linnen cloth, and apply it to the navel of the woman in labour. As soon as this is done, in whatever unnatural or irregular position the child may be, it will immediately turn and present itself readily, and in the best and most happy manner. If olive oil cannot be had, Hungary water may be made use of to moisten the powder, but oil is preferable.

The virtues of this simple topical remedy have been often experienced. One woman in particular, who had been four days and a half in labour, was delivered in an hour; and two others, one of whom had been two, and the other eight days in labour, were, upon application thereof, immediately and happily delivered.

Hard labours are attended with such cruel pains, and of such long continuance, that such a simple and effectual remedy ought to be esteemed as a most valuable present to the publick.

It would be advisable to make use of this application in all cases, as soon as the woman is in labour. The berries of the laurel have the same virtues as the leaves, and may be used instead of them.

In countries where the laurel is common, experience has taught the shepherds the virtues of it; for when the sheep are at the point of bringing forth, they cause them to swallow seven or eight laurel, or bay-berries, stripped of the skin.



## An Universal PRESERVATIVE against INFECTION.

Every person, who sees others languishing under any sickness or distemper, if he has a mind to preserve himself from the infection, ought always to discharge his Saliva, or spittle, and never swallow it, whilst he remains in the sphere of infected vapours ; for the Saliva is the first thing that very readily attracts the infected vapours, which being swallowed with it, are carried as it were, by this vehicle into the stomach, where they occasion most fatal effects.

The greater part of distempers, and particularly malignant fevers, are contagious. This contagion, arising from the ferment that proceeds from the sick person, diffuses itself as a vapour in the ambient air, and infects every thing to a certain distance ; so that these infected vapours, being drawn into the mouth by respiration, are capable of corrupting the Saliva, which being swallowed, infects the stomach, and afterwards the rest of the body. But when one spits, the body is secured from infection.

For this reason tobacco, or spicey substances, or of a strong smell, kept in the mouth and chewed, for exciting the Saliva, may be of great service to all those who visit infected persons.

## A very good remedy for an Hollow, ACHING TOOTH.

Take of camphire and crude opium, of each four grains ; make them into three pills, with

as much oil of cloves as is convenient, roll them in cotton; apply one of them to the aching tooth, and repeat it if there is occasion.

For a NOISE in the EAR, proceeding either from a Cold, or a Blow.

Tincture of castor, oil of bitter almonds, of each one drachm; civit two grains; mix, and drop of it into the ear, stopping the ear afterwards with a piece of black wool. If the noise comes from cold, purge the head with pills of cochiaë.

For a violent Pain in the EARS.

An head of garlick, and roast it, then take of the softest of it, and mix with as much mithridate, and apply it about bed-time to the patient's ear as hot as he can bear it; if there is occasion, renew it again the next day.

To preserve the Face from being deformed by the Small Pox.

Take an ounce and a half of pomatum; of oil of almonds, one ounce; of sperma-ceti and virgin's wax, of each three drachms, of damask rose water, one ounce; set them all together over the fire, and as soon as they are melted, take them off, and after you have stirred them very well, let them stand till they are cold, then make a hole, and drain out the water, and with a feather anoint the patient's face.

To take away FRECKLES, and beautify the  
SKIN.

Oil of tartar and oil of sweet almonds, of each equal parts, shake them well together till they become white ; every night going to bed, anoint the part with it.

Sir Hans Sloan's Receipt for Soreness, Weakness, and several other Distempers of the  
EYES.

Take of prepared tutty, one ounce ; of lapis hæmatitis prepared, two scruples ; of the best aloes prepared, twelve grains ; of prepared pearl, four grains ; put them into a porphyry, or marble mortar, and rub them with a pebble of the same stone very carefully, with a sufficient quantity of viper's grease, or fat, to make a liniment ; to be used daily, morning or evening ; or both, according to the conveniency of the patient.

The doctor prescribes bleeding and blistering in the neck, and behind the ears, in order to draw of the humours from the eyes ; and afterwards, according to the degree of inflammation, or acrimony of the juices, to make a drain by issues between the shoulders, or perpetual blister. And for washing the eyes, recommends cold spring water. And the best inward medicines, which he has experienced, to be conserve of rosemary flowers ; antiepileptic powders, such as Pulvis ad Guttetam, betony, sage, rosemary, eye-bright, wild valerian root, castor, &c. washed down with a tea made of the same ingredients ;

as also drops of spirit Lavendulæ Composit, and sal. vol. oleos.

If the inflammation returns, the Doctor says, drawing about six ounces of blood from the temples, by leaches, or cupping on the shoulders, is very proper.

The linement is to be applied with a small hair pencil, the eye winking, or a little opened.

### Spitting of Blood.

Red rose leaves dried, half an ounce ; twenty drops of oil of vitriol ; one ounce and a half of refined sugar, and pour two pints and a half of boiling water on these ingredients in an earthen vessel, let it stand to be cold, and take half a quarter of a pint frequently.

In this disorder, frequent bleeding, in small quantities is proper, not exceeding four, or at most, six ounces at each time, according to the strength of the sick person.

### Dr. Ward's Recipe, for curing a FISTULA.

A quarter of a pound of elecampane root, three quarters of a pound of fennel seeds, and a quarter of a pound of black pepper ; pound these separately, and sift them through a fine sieve ; take half a pound of honey, and half a pound of powder sugar, melt the honey and the sugar together over the fire, scumming them continually, till they become bright as amber ; when they are cool, mix and knead them into your powder, in the form of a small paste.

The dose is the size of a nutmeg, morning,  
noon

noon and night, dringing a glass of wine or water after it.

If the above should not succeed, immediate recourse must be had to a skilful surgeon.

### Mortification, or Gangrene.

The part must be fomented every night and morning with hot flannels, wrung out of the following fomentation :

Take lime water a pint, and dissolve in it half an ounce of crude sal armoniac ; then add three ounces of camphorated spirits of wine. Afterwards apply a poultice of stale beer grounds and oatmeal, moistened with a little hog's lard : when the part begins to suppurate, apply under the poultice a dressing of black basilicon inwardly.

Take a dram of the best Peruvian bark in fine powder, every four hours in a gill of mountain wine.

### Old Ulcers.

When any ulcer is of long standing, it is dangerous to dry it up, without substituting in the place of a discharge, (which is become almost natural,) some others ; such as purging from time to time, or cutting an issue near the diseased part.

To forward the cure, salt meat, spices, and strong liquors must be most avoided : the usual quantity of flesh meat should be lessened, and the body be kept moderately open, by a vegetable,

ble, or milk diet ; and if the ulcers are in the legs, it is of great importance to keep in a lying posture ; for negligence in this material point changes the slightest wounds into ulcers, and the most trifling ulcers into obstinate and incurable ones. To cure which,

Take a quarter of a pound of Basilicon, and an ounce and an half of oil of olives, and mix therewith half an ounce of verdigrease ; dress the sore with this ointment, spread upon a little tow, after fomenting it well with a decoction made of cammomile flowers, and mallow leaves. Take frequently a dose of cooling physic, and live regularly.

F I N I S.

CONTENTS.



# CONTENTS.

	Page
<b>PREFACE</b> —————	3
Of fevers in general —————	5
Of an acute inflammatory fever —————	9
Of the nervous fever —————	11
Of an intermitting fever or ague —————	12
Of the hectic fever, with coughs or consumptions —————	15
To heal ulcerated lungs —————	17
Of morbid, malignant, goal, hospital, pestilential, or putrid fevers —————	18
The gout —————	20
Of the rheumatism —————	22
Of the venereal disease, gonorrhœa, pox, &c. —————	23
Gleets —————	25
Gravel or stone, and stoppage of urine —————	26
The dropsy —————	28
The itch or scurvy —————	30
The piles —————	31
The colic —————	32
Directions concerning bleeding —————	34
Rules for nursing sick persons —————	36
On restoring to life persons drowned, or in any other manner suffocated —————	41
Directions for the management of infants in general —————	45
Against the Hooping Cough —————	51
For a green wound —————	52
For a hoarseness —————	53
A never-failing cure for the hic-cough —————	53
Evident signs by which a mad dog may be known and avoided —————	53
Remedies for the bite of a mad dog, or any other animal —————	54
	Of

# C O N T E N T S.

	Page
Of the outward use of rectified spirits of wine, for removing some disorders from the human body ———	55
A method for the speedy recovery from lame- ness by a sprain ———	58
An effectual remedy for the cure of lameness from a fixed contraction of the parts affected ———	59
A cure for the yellow jaundice ———	60
A method of preventing and removing epi- leptic fits ; with some observations tending to prove the virtue of musk in preventing the apoplexy ———	60
A cure for worms, and cutaneous disorders ———	62
To procure an easy delivery to women with child ——— ———	63
An universal remedy against infection ———	65
A very good remedy for an hollow aching tooth ——— ———	65
For a noise in the ear, proceeding from cold or a blow ——— ———	66
For a violent pain in the ear ———	66
To prevent the face from being deformed by small pox ——— ———	66
To take away freckles, and beautify the skin ———	67
Sir Hans Sloan's receipt for soreness, &c. of the eyes ———	67
Spitting of blood ———	68
Dr. Ward's receipt for curing a fistula ———	68
Mortification or gangrene ———	69
Old ulcers ——— ———	69















